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From the Tides and Atlantic Southerner, for 1833.
THE SHAKER BRIDAL.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

One day, in the sick chamber of Father Ephraim, who had been forty years the presiding elder over the Shaker settlement at Goshen, there was an assemblage of several of the chief men of the sect. Individuals had come from the rich establishment at Lebanon, from Canterbury, Harvard, and from all the other localities, where this strange people have civilized the rugged hills of New England by their systematic industry. An elder was likewise there, who had made a pilgrimage of a thousand miles from a village of the faithful in Kentucky, to visit his spiritual kindred, the children of the sainted Mother Ann. He had partaken of the homely abundance of their tables, and quaffed the far-famed shaker cider, and had joined in the sacred dance, every step of which is believed to alienate the evilist from earth, and bear him onward to heavenly purity and bliss. His brethren of the north had now continuously invited him to be present on an occasion when the concurrence of every eminent member of their community was peculiarly desirable.

The venerable Father Ephraim sat in his easy-chair, not only hoary-headed and infirm with age, but worn down by a lingering disease, which it was very evident, would very soon transfer his patriarchal staff to other hands. At his foot stood a man and woman, both clad in the Shaker garb.

"My brethren," said Father Ephraim to the assembled elders, "I am desirous to see you, and to hear of the progress of your various enterprises. I am desirous to see you, and to hear of the progress of your various enterprises. I am desirous to see you, and to hear of the progress of your various enterprises."

Accordingly, each elder looked at the two candidates with a most scrutinizing gaze. The man, whose name was Adam Colburn, had a face sunburnt with labor in the fields, yet intelligent, thoughtful, and traced with care enough the wrinkles of life, though he had barely reached middle age. There was something severe in his aspect, and a rigidity throughout his person, characteristics that caused him generally to be taken for a schoolmaster; which vocation in fact, he had formerly exercised for several years. The woman, Martha Pierson, was somewhat above thirty, thin and pale, as a Shaker is almost invariably, and not entirely free from their corpse-like appearance, which the habit of the sisterhood is so well calculated to impart.

"This pair are still in the summer of their years," observed the elder from Harvard, a somewhat old man. "I would like better to see the last of autumn on their heads. Martha, also, they will be exposed to peculiar temptations, on account of the carnal desires which have heretofore subsisted between them."

"Nay, brethren," said the elder from Canterbury, "the last frost, and the black frost, hath done its work on Brother Adam and sister Martha, even as we sometimes discern its traces in our own fields while they are yet green. And only should we question the wisdom of our venerable Father's purpose, should we not see in their early youth, how they have loved one another as the people love? Are there not many brethren and sisters among us, who have lived long together in wedlock, yet, adopting our faith, and their hearts purified from all but spiritual affection?"

Whether or no the early loves of Adam and Martha had rendered it inexpedient that they should now preside together over a Shaker village, it was certainly most singular that such should be the final result of many warm and tender hopes. Children of neighboring families, their affection was older even than their school days; it seemed an innate principle interposed among all their sentiments and feelings, and not so much a distant remembrance, as connected with their whole volume of remembrances. But, just as they reached a proper age for their union, misfortunes had fallen heavily on both, and made it necessary that they should resort to personal labor for a bare subsistence. Even under these circumstances, Martha Pierson would probably have consented to unite her fate with Adam Colburn's, and secure of the bliss of mutual love, would patiently have awaited the least favorable gifts of fortune. But Adam, being of a calm and cautious character, was loathe to relinquish the advantages which a single man possesses to raise himself in the world. Year after year, therefore, their marriage had been deferred. Adam Colburn had followed many vocations, had travelled far, and seen much of the world and of life. Martha had earned her bread sometimes as a sempstress, sometimes as

help to a farmer's wife, sometimes as school-mistress of the village children, sometimes as a nurse or watcher of the sick, thus acquiring a varied experience, the ultimate use of which she little anticipated. But nothing had gone prosperously with either of the lovers; at no subsequent moment would matrimony have been so prudent a measure, as when they had first parted, in the opening bloom of life, to seek a better fortune. Still they had held fast their mutual faith. Martha might have been the wife of a man, who sat among the senators of his native state, and Adam could have won the hand as he had unintentionally won the heart of a rich and comely widow. But neither of them desired good fortune, save to share it with the other.

At length that calm despair, which occurs only in a strong and somewhat stubborn character, and yields to no second spring of hope, settled down on the spirit of Adam Colburn. He sought an interview with Martha, and proposed that they should join the society of Shakers. The converts of this sect are often driven within its hospitable walls by worldly misfortune, than drawn thither by fanaticism, and are received without inquisition as to their motives. Martha, faithful and pious, had placed her hand in that of her lover, and accompanied him to the Shaker village. Here the natural capacity of each, cultivated and strengthened by the difficulties of their previous lives, had soon gained them an important rank in the society, whose members are generally below the ordinary standard of intelligence. Their faith and feelings had, in some degree, become assimilated to those of their fellow worshippers. Adam Colburn gradually acquired reputation, not only in the management of the temporal affairs of the Society, but as a clear and efficient preacher of their doctrines. Martha was not less distinguished in the duties proper to her sex. Finally, when the intimacies of Father Ephraim had admonished him to seek a successor in his patriarchal office, he thought of Adam and Martha, and proposed to renew in their persons, the primitive form of Shaker government, as established by Mother Ann. They were to be Father and Mother of the village. The simple ceremony which would constitute them such, was now to be performed.

"Son Adam, and daughter Martha," said the venerable Father Ephraim, fixing his aged eyes piercingly upon them, "if ye can conscientiously undertake this charge, speak, that the brethren may not doubt of your fitness."

"Father," replied Adam, speaking with the calmness of his character, "I came to your village a disappointed man, weary of the world, worn out with continual trouble, seeking only a security against evil fortune, as I had no hope of good. Even my wishes of worldly success were almost dead within me. I came hither as a man might come to a tomb, willing to lie down in its gloom and coldness, for the sake of its peace and quiet. There was but one earthly affection in my breast, and it had grown calmer since my youth; so that I was satisfied to bring Martha to be my sister, in our new abode. We are brother and sister; nor would I have it otherwise. And in this peaceful village I have found all that I hope for—all that I desire. I will temporal, with my best strength, for the spiritual and eternal good of our community. My conscience is not doubtful in this matter. I am ready to receive the trust."

"Thou hast spoken well, son Adam," said the Father. "God will bless thee in the office which I am about to resign."

"But our sister?" observed the elder from Harvard; "hath she not likewise a gift to declare her sentiments?"

Martha started, and moved her lips, as if she would have made a formal reply to this appeal. But, had she attempted it, perhaps the old recollections, the long-repressed feelings of childhood, youth, and womanhood, might have gushed from her heart, in words that it would have been profanation to utter there.

"Adam has spoken," said she hurriedly;—"his sentiments are likewise mine."

But, while speaking these few words, Martha grew so pale, that she looked fitter to be laid in her coffin, than to stand in the presence of Father Ephraim and the elders; she shuddered also, as if there were something awful or horrible in her situation and destiny. It required, indeed, a more than feminine strength of nerve, to sustain the fixed observance of men so exalted and famous throughout the sect, as these were. They had overcome their natural sympathy with human frailties and affections. One when he joined the Society, had brought with him his wife and children, but never, from that hour, had spoken a fond word to the former, or taken his best-loved child upon his knee. Another, whose family relied to follow him, had been exiled,—such was his gift of holy fortitude,—to leave them to the mercy of the world. The youngest of the elders, a man of about fifty, had been bred from infancy in a Shaker village, and was said never to have clasped a woman's hand in his own, and to have no conception of a closer tie than the cold fraternal one of the sect. Old Father Ephraim was the most awful character of all. In his youth, he had been a dissolute libertine, but was converted by the wild fanaticism of the early

Shakers. Tradition whispered, at the firesides of the village, that Mother Ann had been compelled to seal his heart of flesh with a red-hot iron, before it could be purified from earthly passions.

However that might be, poor Martha had a woman's heart, and a tender one, and it quailed within her as she looked round at those strange old men, and from them to the calm features of Adam Colburn. But, perceiving that the elders eyed her doubtfully, she gasped for breath, and again spoke.

"With what strength is left me by my many troubles," said she, "I am ready to undertake this charge, and to do my best in it."

"My children, join your hands," said Father Ephraim.

They did so. The elders stood up around, and the Father feebly raised himself to a more erect position, but continued sitting in his great chair.

"I have bidden you to join your hands," said he, "not in earthly affection, for ye have cast off its charms forever; but as brother and sister in spiritual love, and helpers of one another in your allotted task. Trach unto others the faith which ye have received. Open wide your gates—I deliver you the keys thereof—open them wide to all who will give up the iniquities of the world, and come hither to lead lives of purity and peace. Receive the weary ones who have known the vanity of earth—receive the little children, that they may never learn that miserable lesson. And a blessing be upon your labors; so that the time may hasten on, when the mission of Mother Ann shall have wrought its full effect,—when children shall no more be born and die, and the last survivor of mortal race, some old and weary man like me, shall see the sun go down, never more to rise on a world of sin and sorrow."

The aged Father sunk back exhausted, and the surrounding elders deemed, when the new heads of the village must enter on their patriarchal duties. In their attention to Father Ephraim, their eyes were turned from Martha Pierson, who grew paler and paler, unnoticed even by Adam Colburn. He, indeed, had withdrawn his hand from hers, and folded his arms with a sense of satisfied ambition. But paler and paler grew Martha by his side, till, like a corpse in its burial clothes, she sank down at the feet of her early lover; for, after many trials firmly borne, her heart could endure the weight of its desolate agony no longer.

THE DIGNITY OF THE LABORER. Whoever studies modern history with any care, must discern in it a steady growing movement towards one most interesting result. I mean towards the elevation of the laboring class of society. This is not a recent, accidental turn in human affairs. We can trace its beginning in the feudal times, and its slow advances in subsequent periods, until it has become the master movement of our age. Is it not plain that those who toil with their hands, and productive industry is the spring of all wealth, are rising from the condition of beasts of burden, to which they were once reduced; to the consciousness, intelligence, self-respect, and proper happiness of men? Is it not the strong tendency of our times to diffuse among the many improvements once confined to the few? He who overlooks this has no comprehension of the great work of Providence, or of the most signal feature of his times; and is this an age for efforts to extend and perpetuate an institution, the very object of which is to keep down the laborer, and to make him a slave for another's gratification? I know it has been said in reply to such views that, do what we will with the laborer, call him what we will, he is and must be, in reality, a slave. The doctrine has been published at the South, that nature has made two classes, the rich and the poor, the employer and the employed, the capitalist and the operative, and that the class who work, are to all intents, slaves to those in whose service they are engaged.

In a report on the mail, recently offered to the Senate of the United States, an effort was made to establish a resemblance between Slavery and the condition of free laborers, for the purpose of showing that the shades of difference between them are not very strong. Is it possible that such reasonings escaped from a man who has trod the soil of New England, and was educated at one of her colleges? Whom did he meet at that college? The sons of her laborers, young men, whose hands had been hardened at the plough,—Does he not know, that the families of laborers have furnished every department of life among us with illustrious men, have furnished our heroes in war, our statesmen in council, our orators in the pulpit and at the bar, our merchants whose enterprises embrace the whole earth? What laborer of the free state a slave, and to be ranked with the despised negro, whom the lash drives to his toil and whose dearest rights are at the mercy of irresponsible power?

If there be a free independent spirit on earth, it is to be found in the man who tills the fields of the free states, and moistens them with the sweat of his brow. I recently heard of a visitor from the South, complaining the operations of our manufacturing system in a worse condition than the slave. What carries the young woman to the manufactory? Not generally the want of a comfortable home, but sometimes the desire

of supplying herself with a ward-robe, which ought to satisfy the affluent, and oftener a desire of furnishing in more than decent style the home where she is to sustain the nearest relative, and perform the most sacred duties of life. Generally speaking, each of those young women has her plan of life, her hopes, her dreams, her spring of action in her own free will, and amidst toil she contrives to find seasons for intellectual and religious culture.

It is common in New England for the sons of farmers to repair to the large towns, and there to establish themselves as domestics in families, a condition which the south will be peculiarly disposed to identify with slavery.—But what brings these young men to the city? The hope of earning in a shorter time a sum with which to purchase a farm at home, or in the West, perhaps to become traders; and in these vocations they not unfrequently rise to consideration, and to what, in their places of residence, is called wealth. I have in my thought an individual distinguished alike by vigor and elevation of mind, who began life by hiring himself as a laborer to a farmer, and then entered a family as a domestic; and now he is the honored associate of the most enlightened men, and devotes himself to the highest subject of human thought. It is true that much remains to be done for the laboring class in the most favored regions; but the intelligence already spread through this class, is an earnest of a brighter day, of the most glorious revolution in history, of the elevation of the mass of men the dignity of human beings.

It is the great mission of this country to forward this revolution, and never was a sublimer work committed to a nation. Our mission is to elevate society through all its conditions, to secure to every human being the means of progress, to substitute the government of equal laws for that of irresponsible individuals, to prove that under popular institutions, the people may be carried forward, that the multitude who toil are capable of enjoying the noblest blessings of the social state. The prejudice that labor is degraded, one of the worst prejudices a degradation from barbarous ages, is to receive here a practical refutation. The power of liberty to raise up the whole people, this is the great idea on which our institutions rest, and which is to be wrought out in our history. Shall a nation, having such a mission abjure it, and even fight against the progress which it is specially called to promote?—[Dr. Channing's Letter to Clay.]

Narrow Escape of the Emperor Nicholas.—Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 9th August: "The Emperor was present, a few days ago, at some practices of the artillery, in exploding mines from a great distance, the ignition produced by means of galvanism. Two bridges were blown up, but in acting upon the second, the experiment had been very nearly fatal to the Emperor. The charge was either too powerful, or a false calculation of the distance was made. The force of the explosion was so great, that an immense beam, and several other large fragments, fell several yards behind the spot where His Majesty was stationed. He did not show the slightest emotion, and desired that neither the inventor of the process, nor the officer who had the direction of the experiment, should be subjected to any reprimand. Having, however, afterward learned that a gunner had been mortally wounded, His Majesty ordered the officer to be put under arrest, but the next morning he was set at liberty."

Terrible Conflagration at Surat. The Bombay Gazette of the 3d of May, contains accounts of an awful and destructive fire which had destroyed three-fourths of Surat (comprising from 5,000 to 6,000 houses) about 500 lives and an immense quantity of property. The fire originated in the house of parsee, but whether from accident or design had not been ascertained. Be this as it may, the fire was at first neglected, the neighbors refusing to allow water from their wells to extinguish it. The fire soon spread through the best part of Surat. The heat and dryness of the season aided the combustion and the conflagration was soon beyond the power of man to control. It raged with terrific fierceness till midnight on Tuesday, when it burned itself out, and left Surat one vast extended heap of ruins. This ancient city declining as it has been for years, and now nearly bereft of commerce, could not, it was feared, recover from the effects of this awful and overwhelming calamity.

GENUINE LAZINESS.—A young farmer inspecting his father's concerns in the time of a hay harvest, found a body of the mowers asleep when they should have been at work. "What is this?" cried the youth; "why, me, you are so idle, that I would give a crown to know which is the most lazy of you." "I am he," cried the one nearest to him, still stretching himself at his ease.

"Here, then," holding out the money. "O, Master George," said the fellow, folding his arms, "do pray take the trouble of putting it into my pocket for me!"

THE EXPLORING SQUADRON.—The U. S. ships Macedonian, Captain Armstrong; Relief, (Store Ship), Lt. Com. Donist, and brig

Pioneer, Lt. Com. Newman, and Consort, Lt. Com. Glynn, were preparing to sail to New York, at the last dates from Norfolk.

We are informed, that a young man, a clerk in Market street, in this city, who is a "dead shot," has been appointed to the Expedition, for the purpose of taking the winged natives of the western climes for preservation. He has ordered a ton and a half of shot.

Saturday Courier.

From the Evening Post.

LOCO-FOCOISM.

The political principles, and objects of the party styled, in derision, Loco-Focos, having been made the subject of much misrepresentation, and abuse, by federalists, as well as by many of those who find democracy a convenient mask under which to undermine and destroy it, the time seems to have come, when the nation should be undeceived. I have therefore, prepared a brief and summary creed, such as I believe to be that of all temperate, rational Loco-Focos. That there are some few whose ardour in pursuit of Equal Rights, has carried them beyond the verge of the principles here avowed, I do not deny; but at the same time, I affirm that the excesses of a few misguided zealots, of any sect or party, should not be taken as the acts of the whole, or of a majority, else would christianity itself be brought into disrepute by the bigotry and fanaticism of some of its votaries.

That the principles embodied in this political creed, are those long, nay always cherished by the democracy of the United States, I challenge any one to disprove, not by a stout denial, but by facts and arguments. They are those of Jefferson, whose writings abound in them, and whose arguments in their support furnish the basis of our democracy. Why then are the Loco-Focos assailed as disorganizers; as foes to law, order, and the rights of property? Is it because they, or their assailants have turned aside from the true principles of constitutional liberty? Who are the traitors to democracy? Let us see.

1. The Loco-Focos believe that equal rights are the basis of all free Governments, and most especially that of the United States.

2. They believe that these consist in equal rights of person, with the exception of public officers, who are necessarily exempted from certain duties common to all other citizens; equal rights in its acquirement; equal rights in its enjoyment.

3. By equal rights of property, the Loco-Focos do not mean, as has been falsely charged against them, an equal division of property.—They know that independently of all other considerations, such a division, giving to every citizen an equal share, and no more and no less, is an absurd impossibility; that if possible, this equality could not be maintained for a day; and they also know that a great portion of themselves would lose more than they would gain by such a division.

4. The Loco-Focos understand by equal rights of person and property, equal laws protecting both; an equal right in acquiring property, they mean an equal participation in all those privileges which now enable the rich to become richer, and cause the poor to become poorer; and by the equal right of employing their property to best advantage, they mean freedom from all such restraints as are not prescribed by general laws, equally afflicting every man in the community where they abide.

5. The Loco-Focos believe that the right of the power to grant partial an exclusive privileges to and individual or corporation whereby a monopoly is created, is no where expressly conceded by the people to Congress or to the Legislature of this State, at least; and if it were, it is one which should only be exercised in cases of great and universal emergency; that this is most especially the case with paper money institutions which now afford the basis of most others, and which, if allowed, should be permitted to all, if had, to none.

6. The Loco-Focos are perfectly willing to concede to wealth all the advantages which the various classes of labor enjoy in the acquisition of property, and no more. They believe these advantages give ample sufficient encouragement to labor, and therefore to the acquisition of wealth, without the aid of any other protection than general laws, much less of Legislative bounties and privilege, greatly increasing these advantages.

7. The Loco-Focos believe that granting to any man, or any limited number of men the exclusive privilege of creating money out of nothing, and making it an equivalent for labor, property, and all the necessities as well as luxuries of life, is a privilege derogating the natural and salutary order of society. It creates a means of acquiring wealth independently of all those exertions and sacrifices necessary to others not gifted with this privilege, and thus directly tends to increase those inequalities in the various conditions of mankind, which in the natural order of things, are only produced by superior talent, industry and prudence.

8. For these reasons the Loco-Focos believe that the assumption of the power to grant such privileges at pleasure, or as interest or policy may dictate, not warranted by the funda-

mental principles of all our constitutions; and that if granted at all, without the necessity of intrigue or purchase, under such restraints as shall be deemed amply sufficient to protect all, as well in the exercise of the right, as from its abuse. They believe that such an extension of privilege would be no violation of the public faith, and no infringement on chartered or vested rights, because all existing corporate bodies are included in the grant, and in no case can it be pretended that the legislative power has ever pledged its faith to any corporate body, to the exclusion of all future competition. It is such a thing as has ever been done, they do not hesitate to say that on every principle of equal rights, the act is invalidated by its intrinsic enormity.

9. The Loco-Focos believe that property and privilege are altogether different things; that general laws regulating, enforcing and protecting the rights of the one, are of far higher dignity, and much more sacred, than those only granting exclusive privileges to the few, in order to place them above the rest of their fellow creatures. The two great sources of property are labor, and inheritance. He who bestows labor has a natural right to its fruits; and in all well constituted governments, every adult has a right to dispose of them as well as of the produce of his inheritance. This is the case even where the possessor has a right to the rents, and can dispose of all he saves just as he pleases.

10. With these rights, the Loco-Focos never intend to interfere. They are of the class of Equal Rights, general and universal wherever law, or morality is known, and are among the first fruits, if not the very seeds of civilization. But it is far otherwise with partial and exclusive privileges, conferred by legislative favor, folly or corruption. These, instead of securing, destroy the equal rights of property; they are infringements on the general rights of society, and of every individual, not flaunting in the borrowed plumes of chartered monopoly. They are abuses of government, and these cannot be sacred, else it would never be in the power of those who exercise the sovereignty of a state, either to redress their own wrongs, or atone for past errors as far as possible, by retracting them.

11. On these grounds the Loco-Focos assume, that charters conferring unequal privileges, and deranging the entire natural order of society, are not inviolable, but may be modified, or restrained, by the power by which they were granted. If it were not so, their errors of legislation may be fastened on the people for a stated term of years, or forever. A false step could never be retraced, and violent revolutions would be the only means left to reform abuses. In the United States, the people, alone are sovereign, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and the Loco-Focos believe that whosoever the sovereignty of a state resides, there also resides the power to remedy all those evils of which it has been itself the cause. No agents they believe, can, by a circuitous course of legislation, defraud the sovereign people of all power to mend their blunders, or remedy the mischiefs they may have occasioned.

Perceiving that I cannot sufficiently compress what I have still to say, within the reasonable limits of a newspaper article, I must beg permission to continue the subject in another communication.

LOCO FOCO.

FEDERAL GRATITUDE.

The course of the federal party in relation to the special session, and to the measures for the relief of the country which have been brought forward by the administration, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people, or too severely condemned by them. The special session was demanded by the federalists as the only measure which could afford relief, and as affording the only seasonable opportunity for the action of that body from which alone relief could come. On the commencement of the session, the federal members, without, to our knowledge, a single exception, avowed by word or deed their unalterable determination to resist every measure of relief, and to defeat, if possible, every proposition of the administration, which did not tend to the establishment of a National Bank. Going there the professed friends and representatives of the merchants, who claimed to be the greatest sufferers by the pressure, they have proved the falsity of their professions by uniformly opposing every measure calculated to afford relief.

The cry now is, Congress has adjourned without doing any thing for the people—its legislation has been for the Government alone—there can be no relief but in the incorporation of a National Bank! Every one who knows any thing of the facts, knows that the special session has been spent, almost exclusively, in legislating for the relief of the people; for the relief to the very federal merchants who are throwing every impediment in the path to a return to better times, and who are willing to break down the business interests of the country, if the present national administration can be involved in their ruins.

In spite of the efforts of their opponents, and of the tricks of those members of Congress who made it their business to embarrass and impede its legislation, the friends of the administration succeeded in carrying through five very important bills, all calculated to relieve the pressure, and all tending to inspire confidence in a speedy return to our wonted national prosperity.

First.—The act to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposit with the States. If the banks had been required to pay over the amount of this instalment, they must of necessity have collected it from their debtors—and its non-payment will add just the amount of the instalment to the ability of the Banks, to grant indulgence to their customers, and relief to the community.

Second.—The act authorizing the further postponement of the payment of duty bonds. This act affords all the relief to the merchants which could properly be granted, by giving them time to arrange their business, and power to exercise a due share of forbearance towards their creditors.

Third.—The act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposit banks. This bill, also, enables the Banks to exercise additional forbearance towards their customers.

Fourth.—An act to regulate the fees of District Attorneys. This, also, is an act for the relief of the merchants.

Fifth.—A bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes. The effect of the bill, unless its legitimate effects be defeated by the very persons for whose benefit it is intended—will be to furnish what the merchants have been so clamorous for, a medium of exchange. From the receivability of these notes in all payments to the Government, they will be current in every section of the Union, and unless hoarded by the Bank, with the avowed purpose of rendering the state of the currency at the next meeting of Congress "as unsatisfactory" as it now is, must be productive of great advantage in facilitating the transaction of domestic exchange.

These are the measures which occupied the principal part of the second session. No one can say, with truth, that they are not calculated to relieve the country—and no honest man, to whatever political party he may belong, will deny that those who fought them through are deserving the sincere thanks of their immediate constituents, and of the country at large.

Eastern Argus.

Never, we venture to say, was more talent displayed in our Senate during a session, than has been manifested within the past few weeks. As important state questions have been discussed during this period as ever have, or ever can, come before the country for its decision; and they have been met and argued, *pro and con*, with consummate ability—evinced knowledge of the science of government, the possession of logical power, of eloquence, and a readiness in debate, not surpassed, if equalled, by any deliberative assembly on the face of the globe. We speak not as a *partisan*, but as an *American*—proud of the intellectual display made by our fellow countrymen—of the erudition, deep reflection, extensive observation, and masterly reasoning, of the giant minds of the AMERICAN SENATORS OF 1837.—The efforts of Wright, Buchanan, Rives, Benton, Calhoun, Hubbard, Brown, Webster, Walker, Preston, Niles, Tallmadge, Clay, and indeed, nearly every one who engaged in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill, are exhibitions of the highest mental order, and as such will reflect lasting honor upon the genius of our National Legislature.—Boston Statesman.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvaniaian says that the parties in the Legislature will stand thus—Senate, 15 democrats, 18 federalists.—House, 57 democrats 43 federalists. The Keystone, an able paper printed at Harrisburgh, says—

"To show that the result of the late election, is pregnant with the highest hope to the democratic party—and with utter defeat and prostration to the federalists—we copy the result of the election in 1832, from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, a federal organ, of Oct. 18th, 1832.

In that year the federal members of Congress were elected by an aggregate majority of TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, while the aggregate majority of the democratic members, was only TEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY. The federalists elected FIFTY-SIX members of the house of representatives, while the democrats elected but FORTY-FOUR; and in the following year, 1833, the democrats elected FIFTY-EIGHT members of the house of representatives, and the federalists but FORTY-TWO, making an actual change of FOURTEEN members in the short space of a single year.

Let any men compare the result of the election in 1832, with the result of the election this year, and see how great the difference is in favor of democracy now. We had then a majority of TWELVE against us, in the house of representatives—we have now probably a majority of FOURTEEN, but actually of TWELVE, in our favor. If then, in 1832, against all the difficulties that existed, we could make an actual change, from a majority of twelve to a majority of sixteen—a plain difference of TWENTY-EIGHT, in the vote of the house in our favor—what will be our INCREASED majority next year, when we now have a majority of TWELVE or FOURTEEN in the house?

The federalists boasted in 1832, as they affect to do now, that democracy was prostrated, but it arose in one year, with renewed energy and power, and routed federalism on all sides. How much more complete will be its triumph at this time, when the party is not disheartened and defeated, but full of victory, courage, and strength! Onward, democrats! the reign of FEDERAL USURPATION is rapidly approaching its end. Next election will record the decree of JUSTICE AND OF RATE."

A letter from the collector at Pittsburgh, dated the 14th instant, states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the United States Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payment by the banks in a short time.—Harrisburgh Telegraph.

ON THE DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 31, 1837.

The course pursued by the federal party during the late session of Congress must satisfy the minds of all unprejudiced men of the hypocrisy, of all their professions of sympathy for the sufferings of the mercantile class of the country, and have used their most strenuous exertions to defeat every measure that proposed relief.—During the whole of this time they have been loud in their clamors against the administration and its friends, as being the enemies of the merchants and of all who have been involved in the late pecuniary embarrassments. They must think lightly indeed of the intelligence of the people if they suppose that these clamors against the administration, and professions of regard for the interests of the country can blind men to the consequences of their acts. We have seen them oppose every measure that has been proposed for the relief of the country, even those that they had heretofore recommended. They knew well the anxious desire of the friends of the administration to afford all the relief that circumstances would admit, and this desire the federal party have used every exertion to defeat. They proposed no measures themselves because they were unwilling any should be adopted to mitigate that suffering, which gives hope and strength to the federal party. The motives by which they are actuated is apparent. They admit that distress gives them strength partly because they can impose upon the ignorant and persuade them that it is owing to the administration, and partly because these who suffer become uneasy if not desperate and are disposed to change men and measures in the hope of finding some relief. If such hypocrisy in pretension and profligacy in conduct can impose upon the people, then they possess far less discernment than we have heretofore given them credit for.

We are informed that no choice was made at the trial to elect Representatives in the districts of Hartford and Summer, and Canton and Jay, on Monday last.

If any one doubts whether the influence of the Banks is exerted altogether on the side of the federal party let him look at the votes given in this State at the late election. Wherever there has been a falling off we believe that it may be attributed to and in most cases traced to this cause. If there have been defections from our ranks—if we find old friends cooling it may generally be found that the Bank influence has caused it. This subtle poison has been widely diffused through our State, and if one people would retain the power in their own hands they must banish themselves betimes and restrain the desperate exertions of these moneyed corporations after the absolute control of the State and National Governments.

TARIFF.

Our readers may be surprised to see this word at the head of an article at this time. That question they undoubtedly suppose has been too definitely settled to be again disturbed at present. The friends of a high tariff however appear to think otherwise. They are determined to bring about a state of things that shall compel the government to have recourse to a high tariff for the purpose of raising a revenue necessary to meet the wants of the people. They have not forgotten how favorable the national debt was to their schemes by inducing the people in their anxiety to see it paid off to submit to heavy duties. They appear to think that if they can bring about a similar state of things, the same remedy will be resorted to and they shall reap the profits. For this purpose they were anxious that the government should involve themselves in debt for the purpose of raising money to be distributed among the people. A law which provided for raising the surplus of money in the treasury they were anxious to make the commencement of a most prodigious system for the corruption of the people. They would borrow to distribute and then impose heavy taxes in the shape of duties to pay the debt. This is another instance of the great love of the federalists for the people.

From the Maine (Sacred) Democrat.

The whig presses throughout the country are chuckling heartily over what they affect to regard as symptoms of disunion in the democratic ranks. They loudly hope that the difference of opinion which prevails among the members of the party in relation to a question of high importance to the country will result in its dismemberment and enable them to ride into power upon its ruins. In this hope we believe the federalists are destined to meet with sad disappointment. It is true the democrats are divided in opinion in regard to one important measure, but on all or nearly all other measures involving the principles of the party they were never better united. Their opposition to federalism in all in all its phases was never more determined than at this very moment, and much, very much will be conceded before they will suffer themselves to be cut up and divided upon points of minor consequence. The question at issue is one in regard to which there may be honest differences of opinion, and the great principle of the democratic creed gives free toleration to all such differences. No man should be denounced for claiming this right which he freely yields to all others. In discussing the question the greatest forbearance should be exercised and conciliation should be the order of the day. No good can arise from angry disputations, and these should be carefully avoided. The veteran and talented editor of the Richmond Enquirer exhibits in his able discussions of the question at issue, a manly candor and independence and at the same time a spirit of courtesy and forbearance which the conductors of the democratic press would do well to imitate. The following extracts are from the last number of the Enquirer.

We invite discussion. We throw open this press to it—but, we trust, while it will be free, it will be conducted in the most liberal spirit. Why should we abuse each other, when there is so much room for variety of opinion? when there has been such an honest difference? when passion can only produce division in our party, and enable the common enemy, with a National Bank at its head, to avail themselves of our dissensions. Our own opinions are unchanged. They are the same in 1837, as they were in 1834. We shall read all the speeches we can lay our hands on, on both sides of the question—

but whilst we do not expect to change our opinions; whilst we unhesitatingly consider it a false move on the part of the Administration, we shall not denounce others for differing from us. It is a free country. The People ought to be free.—Readers, are free to make up their opinions. All we shall ask of our political friends, is, to discuss boldly, but liberally—bear and forbear. No denunciation can shake our sentiments.—We shall use none to change those of others. We will not break up the Republican party.—We shall do all we properly and honorably can to prevent it. We trust the same spirit of conciliation and compromise will inspire all our political brethren. We are happy to recognize the same liberal tone in so many of our fellow laborers in the Republican vineyard.

The Troy Bud. et. (for example) as copied by our friend of the Albany Argus, says, "We admire this evident determination of the republican party not to be dis-united by reason of an honest and disinterested difference of opinion on a subject, which, from its very nature, cannot form a permanent basis for political parties in this country."

The whigs, (says the Manhattan, N. Y. Adv.) are chuckling in the hope, that the recommendations of the President will create a division in the democratic ranks. But they grossly deceive themselves. Their anxious labors in this scheme will only serve to heal the breach—if indeed there any exists—in the democratic party. The Message itself is so dignified and conciliatory in its tone, that any republican who may honestly differ from the author on some considerations of expediency, will pause before he carries his trifling difference of opinion to such an extent, as will disturb the unity and harmony of the party. In our principles—in the immutable principles of democracy, there is not, nor can there be any division. Our end and our object is the same: but what is the best course to arrive at it? is the question and the only question. And because, forsooth, instead of rushing headlong and without reflection into a new and untried measure—a free discussion is invited and carried on, our opponents would have it that there is a division in the republican party."

We have taken our own grounds. Until convinced of our errors, we shall maintain them.—If we shall be shown, we shall submit, when the Sub-Treasury system becomes the howl of the land by the Voice of the People. But we shall listen to every argument, while we hold ourselves free to offer any. To show what in our opinion, is the true issue before the People—we shall submit an analysis immediately, of the several alternatives which have been offered, with their various shades and modifications—merits and demerits.—We should think it possible to adopt some system which may be really calculated to attain the advantages, and avoid the objections to all.

[From the Eastern Argus.]

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Every individual who knows any thing of the causes of the existing troubles in the financial world, knows that among the most influential and conspicuous of those causes, was a want of confidence—a general distrust, each of the others, and a disposition to resort, prematurely, to those legal steps for securing debts, which proved fatal to the debtor's credit in many instances, in which, had due indulgence been exercised, his business might have been preserved from molestation, and his creditor satisfied to the uttermost farthing. A return of confidence will be the signal for a resumption of prosperous business—the millions of dollars now locked up in Banks, in the shape of private deposits, will begin to circulate, and there will be money enough to satisfy all the reasonable demands of the community—men who are entitled to credit will be able to obtain it, and the business world will again be in the full tide of successful experiment."

Now we invite the reader to bear these self-evident and undisputed facts in mind, and then glance at the course of the two great political parties, and see which of them has done, and is still doing, the most to relieve the pressure, and to restore the condition of things which existed before it swept over the country, with as effect like that of the poison breath of the Samuel—let him weigh impartially the acts of the two parties, and he cannot but decide that in this, as in every other case, the democracy constitute the true friends of the country and its interests. During the session of Congress which has just expired, the democratic members, in spite of the most skillful and energetic efforts of the opposition, carried every measure for the relief of the country, and the restoration of confidence, which reasonable men would ask—they exercised a most liberal spirit of forbearance towards the merchants, and their enactments, if suffered to have their legitimate effect, would meliorate the condition of the country to an extent which would call down the blessings of its citizens upon their heads. Now what is the course of the opposition? Does it improve the condition of the country? No! Does it acknowledge that no confidence may be restored, and business resumed? No! With a few honorable exceptions, it presses them with the false assertion that no relief has been granted—that black as is the retrospect of the past, there is nothing brighter in perspective for the future—that the administration is the oppressor of the people, and that Congress has been legislating for the "overthrowers," and not for their constituents. Every word they utter is calculated to increase the skepticism of capitalists, and to induce them to hug their hoarded gains—to operate upon creditors to increase their zeal in collecting and securing their debts—and in fine to keep up

that feeling of distrust which makes the ment it feeds on, and which is fatal poison to every thing like confidence, and consequently an effectual bar to the blessings which follow in its train. If the federalists were half as patriotic as they profess to be, they would pursue a course diametrically opposite to the one they have chosen—they would make the most of every measure of relief, and ill use its advantages rather than load it with unfounded objections. Instead of doing as Lundy and patriotism dictate, they denounce every thing as unsatisfactory which originates with the administration, on which they pour their invectives in an unvarying stream, which shows that instead of exercising their judgment they are but gratifying their passions.

No one who examines the course of the federal party can fail to be convinced that its determination is to reap political advantage from the existing distress—and, if possible to continue that distress, and aggravate its intensity, just so long as there is the least prospect of making it instrumental in impairing the confidence of the people in the wisdom and integrity of the administration, and in reconciling them to the re-creation of the Bank of the United States. Some of their leading men in Congress and out, have avowed, in substance, that the country shall not be permitted to enjoy relief until it will consent to charter a Bank—and no one can doubt that it is to secure that end, that the whole force of the opposition is bent, to defeat the operation of those measures of relief which the democracy have carried through Congress, as it were at the point of the bayonet.

From the Eastern (Bazas) Republican.

RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE.

The great burden of the federal press has been, since the extra session of Congress commenced, that all the recommendations of the President and all the measures of Congress were for the relief of Government alone, and that the people were to be left to take care of themselves, and extricate themselves as best they might. Four bills for the immediate relief of the people have been passed.

The first was the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the deposit with the States. The federalists say this measure was for the relief alone of the Treasury, and that it would oppress the people. What are the facts? By the existing law it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a transfer to the States of about nine and one third millions of dollars on the first day of October.—The means in the Treasury, from which this could be made, were in the late deposit banks and in the deferred and unpaid interest on bonds for duties, and not in money in the vaults of Banks. If the transfer had been made, the banks and the merchants must have been called upon for immediate payments, to enable the Treasury to make it. To enable the banks to pay the Government, the merchants and customers of the banks must have been called upon for immediate payment, to first pay the due millions of transfer, which would have been oppressing the debtor citizens and converting their already almost insupportable burthen—some as merely that the Treasury might obtain the money to transfer for safe keeping.—The community, the merchants and debtors of the banks, the people in truth had the money, and not the banks themselves, and if the latter had passed their customers and the time millions had been divided, such policy would have been oppression. But it was not done—a relief measure was carried by the friends of the Administration, but was opposed by the unsound Opposition.

Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, of New York, in a speech delivered in the Senate, Oct. 24, 1837, over the whole ground as to the measure of relief recommended by the Finance Committee, and reported in bills. Having applied the facts we refer to that Senator's speech for the facts, as follows:—

The second bill reported by the committee, was to authorize the emission of ten millions of dollars in the form of Treasury notes; in this form to borrow upon the credit of the United States the sum of ten millions of dollars in money—and for what? To enable the Treasury to let on, and pay time to the debtor banks and merchants. The committee found the Treasury in want of means to answer the ordinary calls upon it, and that those means must be realized, either from a prompt collection of the demands due to it, or from moneys raised upon the public credit. For the reasons which induced them to recommend a postponement of the fourth instalment with the States, they were also induced to press at this bill to the Senate, and thus, so far as the current calls upon the Treasury should require it, to interpose the public credit between the wants of the Government and the rigid collection of its dues.—Was this bill to be considered in the mere light of a cure for the Government, without regard for the interests of the citizens? Who were to be affected by a prompt and rigid collection of the public dues? Not the Government, or the Treasury, but the public debtors. Who were the public debtors? The banks and the merchants immediately the borrowers from the banks and the customers of the banks substantially. And who were the borrowers from the bank and the customers of the merchants but the people of the country?

The third bill reported by the committee was to grant time to the importing merchants upon their bonds due, and to become due, for a year from the present time. The extension as assented to by the committee, and ordered by the Senate, was nine months upon each bond. Would any one question that was a relief measure to the merchants? Did any one suppose

that the relief afforded to reach no farther than the bonds? Would any one suppose that those who had purchased for upon which the bill was to relieve those who occupied that for that measure they could be induced to enable them to grant state of the time of the design and object of the bill. Who, if character?

The fourth bill, passed by the Senate, was one indulgence to the payment of the time from them to the point that those indulging from the money received the public Treasury, but could the Treasury uses of the Government. They were avowed. And why were the cause the banks had vaults, and were in demand? No, si then not; because customers of the btry, who could not tion of debtor and reputation, was not the law establishing team. It was a mo ing of the money, that agency had b of debtor and cre banks to fulfil on pleasant relation or who wants an indulgence, to the credit of eventual pnyment, as giving the for payment. To the relief, extend customers? The banks could and, if compelled to collect, peaked upon the and could it be them four, six and balance to the T confined to the p with out regard to

These were the the committee to told that they had tests of our credi cure for the Gov Had the charge j had all received a and all save one nearly menia passed by a large the connection l and that, to a gre sequit at one was of its predecessors ly connected with the public Treas

Indeed, it was a committee knowl gress could pro the people of the grow out of the the means of the mercantile inter at ground and possibly exist as over the principle d) ence. No su the in the action tive measures, an some that was c that it was dat and one third m that it might be safe-keeping; a deny had been by the Senate, l The body did n disposition of the measure of relie the people, and

Take, then, t sum them up i to what do they nimity? The collect nine an from the custom chants, to be tr keeping. The the public credit of dollars, to p ment and most forbearance of the public debtors; forbear collect those who are is direct and p nineteen and Might he not, some justice, w noxious to that interests of the erament?

We have at the public that

that the relief afforded by that bill was designed to reach no farther than the merchants who owed the bonds? No, sir. It was the customers of those merchants the persons who had purchased for consumption & use the goods upon which the duties were payable, that the bill was to relieve. Few, comparatively, of those who occupy these stents would have voted for that measure, had its influence and action been confined to the merchants only. But they could be indulged by the Government, because they must collect if they must pay. To enable them to grant the indulgence which the state of the time and the condition of the monetary affairs of the country demanded, was the design and object, and would be the effect, of the bill. Who, then, would deny to it its relief character?

The fourth bill which the committee presented for the acceptance of

The Senate, was one to extend a proportionate indulgence to the late deposit banks for the payment of the balances remaining due from them to the public Treasury. It was true that these institutions stood upon a different footing from the merchants. They have merely received the public moneys for safe keeping. The moneys were legally and technically in the Treasury, but were they there in fact? Could the Treasurer command them for the uses of the Government or the people? No. They were unavailable funds the Treasury. And why were they unavailable funds? Because the banks had got them locked in their vaults, and were not willing to pay them upon demand? No, sir; but because the banks had them not; because they were loaned to the customers of the banks, the citizens of the country, who could not pay on demand. The relation of debtor and creditor, in its ordinary acceptance, was not intended to be created by the law establishing the late bank deposit system. It was a mere agency for the safe keeping of the money, which the law recognized but that agency had been turned into the relation of debtor and creditor by the failure of the banks to fulfil on their part—the most unpleasant relation of debtor and creditor a creditor who wants and debtors who can not pay. Indulgence, therefore, became a matter of interest to the creditor, as adding to the chances of eventual payment; and of favor to the debtors, as giving them time to collect the means for payment. To whom, then, was the favor, the relief, extended? To the banks or to their customers? Most assuredly to the latter. The banks could pay if they could collect; and if compelled to pay, they would be compelled to collect. Their power to indulge depended upon the indulgence extended to them; and could it be said that a measure giving to them four, six and nine months, to pay their balances to the Treasury, was a measure solely confined to the protection of the Government, with no regard to the relief of the people?

These were the first four bills presented by the committee to the Senate, and yet they were told that they had forgotten the suffering interests of our great community in their exclusive care for the Government and its officers. Was the charge just or merited? These bills had all received the final action of the Senate, and all, save one, had passed this body by nearly unanimous votes, while that one had passed by a large majority. It was true that the connection between them was intimate, and that, in a greater or less extent, each subsequent one was predicated upon the success of its predecessor, while all were most intimately connected with the condition and action of the public Treasury.

Lately, it was but candid to say that the committee knew of no direct relief which Congress could properly afford to the distresses of the people of the country, but such as should grow out of the existing connection between the means of the Treasury and the banking and mercantile interests. These bills covered all that ground and no difference of opinion could possibly exist as to them, unless it should arise upon the principle of indulgence, or the time of indulgence. No such difference had been manifested in the action of that Senate upon the respective measures, and therefore it was right to assume that none existed. Some had supposed that it was duty of Congress to borrow the nine and one third millions, covered by the first bill, that it might be transferred to the States for sale-keeping; and professions having that tendency had been presented to, and acted upon, by the Senate, but they did not meet with favor. The body did not seem to suppose that such a disposition of the public credit would be a measure of relief either to the Government or the people, and it was rejected.

Take, then, the four measures referred to, sum them up in their combined action, and to what do they amount as relief to the community? The first is equal to a forbearance to collect nine and one third millions of dollars from the customers of the banks and the merchants, to be transferred to the States for safe keeping. The three last authorize a loan, upon the public credit, to the amount of ten millions of dollars, to pay the expenses of the Government and meet the public appropriations, and a forbearance of the collection of that sum from the public debtors, that they too may be able to forbear collections, at this trying period from those who are indebted to them. Here then is direct and positive relief to the amount of nineteen and one third millions of dollars. Might he not, then, ask, with some force and some justice, whether the committee were not anxious to that charge of having forgotten the interests of the people in their care for the Government?

We have at last the pleasure to announce to the public that the banks of this city have made up their minds to hold a Convention for the resumption of specie payments, and that the 7th of November, next month, has been fixed upon for this purpose.—N. Y. Herald.

The Albany Argus, one of the strongest, most steadfast, and consistent journals in the advocacy of democratic principles, is decidedly in favor of the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and believes that the results of the ultimate passage of such a law would redound to the best interests of the country. The principal difficulty which, in the opinion of the Argus, the bill does not provide for, is the ultimate accumulation of moneys, possibly coin, in the government depositories—and it is difficultly, the Argus supposes, may be obviated by adopting Wright's plan of authorizing the investment of any surplus beyond the uses of the mint, the appropriations, and say five millions of dollars, in the stocks issued by the state governments.

Boston Statesman.

THE KENNEBEC DAM COMPLETED.
We announced in our paper of the 4th inst. that this magnificent enterprise was on the point of being successfully completed. The work was finished in the course of a few days; and on Thursday last, October 12th, the lock was opened and the first river craft carried through in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The reverberating peals of the loud mouthed cannon, which accompanied the event, were well nigh drowned in the shouts long and hearty, which the assembled multitude sent forth in testimony of their joy and of high hopes in behalf of the town and the whole section of country around it, which the successful termination of so grand an enterprise could not fail to inspire.

The spectacle was indeed a grand one. The solid masonry and ponderous gates of the lock—the apparent permanency of the whole works, which, seeing them complete, every one wonders that their permanency should ever have been doubted—the proud waters of the Kennebec stopped in their ancient career, turned back upon their source and then returning again, in a magnificent sheet, to overflow the vanquisher, but to add to his strength and insure the permanency of his sway—the heavily laden boats, raised without effort and almost instantly the whole ascent which they have been wont to accomplish in many miles, tediously and by hard labor—these considerations which forced themselves an once upon the mind, were sufficient to excite the deepest feeling. But when the mighty results which may be reasonably anticipated from the enterprise, not only to the town but to the whole valley of the Kennebec, are contemplated, the occasion seems to become an epoch, worthy, not merely of the congratulatory festivities of the occasion, but of lasting commemoration.

As a location for manufacturing establishments, this is believed to be superior to any in New England. The unfailing supply of water is a most important point. The pond formed by the Dam is sixteen and a half miles in length, and that pond is fed by three considerable rivers (the Sebasticok, Sandy and Dead) beside the main branch of the Kennebec which is the outlet of an immense lake—each of the tributaries being also fed by extensive reservoirs of water. As the result of a careful estimate, it has been ascertained that there will be sufficient water in the lowest stages of the river to drive 200,000 cotton spindles—being about three times the amount running in the Merrimack at Lowell.

The cheapness of the materials for erecting factories and the necessary stores and warehouses is another important point. Granite can be obtained, on the lands belonging to the Company at a very trifling expense for a transportation of only about 100 rods, which can be effected from one of the quarries entirely by water. Bricks cost from 1-2 to 2-3 the amount paid in Lowell. Other materials can be procured at a proportionate reduction in price.

The facilities of transportation to and from the contemplated site of the factories are superior to those of any other location. Cotton may be brought direct from New Orleans, and landed at the very doors of the warehouses. The manufactured articles can be transported to market with the same cheapness and facility. The water power is situated in the centre of a fertile agricultural country, capable of furnishing subsistence for a large manufacturing population.

The real estate owned by the Company amounting to about 160 acres in the immediate vicinity of the Dam, is a great advantage. After occupying the land necessary for 20 factories and appurtenances, there will remain upwards of 100 acres, which at an exceedingly low estimate, will sell for more than the whole amount of money invested (\$250,000.) Or should the company retain this land, the surplus water power alone (after using all the permanent power) will afford an annual interest of 10 per cent. on the investment. A careful estimate shows a surplus power amply sufficient to carry 50 saws eight months in a year, which at an estimate below the offers already made to the company, would yield an annual income of \$25,000.

These few considerations which we have mentioned as they occurred to us, and which form but a small part of an accurate enumeration of the superior advantages of this water power, will be sufficient to show not only its great value in proportion to the cost, but the certainty which exists that the privilege will be occupied at no distant day. The advantages which would accrue to the town and vicinity are manifest, and need not be enumerated.

After the ceremony of the opening of the lock

was completed, a large number of citizens of this and the neighboring towns repaired to the Mansion House and set down to a public dinner in honor of Col. Boardman, the engineer, under whose direction the works have been completed, a brief account of the proceedings at which are subjoined.—Age.

Experiment! Experiment! Experiment!
Humbug! Humbug! Humbug!
WAR AGAINST THE MERCHANTS! WAR AGAINST THE MERCHANTS! WAR AGAINST THE MERCHANTS!
—Has been the unceasing cry of the carping and pugnacious federal opposition at every important measure undertaken by the Administration for the last eight years. It is admitted that experiments, in the true acceptance of the word, have been made, but at the same time it is insisted that many, that most of them have proved successful, eminently so. On account of the imperfection of human government, and man's fallibility, injudicious measures may have been adopted, some trials may have shewn an unfavorable result—but generally speaking, the country was never more flourishing—its policy more wise and prudent—the people advancing more rapidly in wealth and importance—more contented and happy, and better satisfied with their rulers, than during the eight years of Andrew Jackson's administration.

Abroad, until after his elevation to the Presidency, this country was never truly respected. Standing at the head of the American Government, in all intercourse and relations with foreign nations, President Jackson asked for nothing but what was clearly right, and would submit to nothing what was wrong. But what important "experiments" failed, and how were the merchants persecuted? Was the restoration of the West India trade a failure?—Under Adams' administration, commerce and all branches of business were in a state of stagnation, on account of pursuing a bad policy with other nations—was their restoration and reinvigoration on account of a change of policy, a failure and humbug, and a war against the merchants? Was obtaining the French and Neapolitan, and other indemnities, a failure, a humbug, a war against the merchants? By accomplishing these important measures, by these experiments, the commercial community received the greatest benefits. The merchants participated almost exclusively in the great advantages thereby derived. Have the many highly beneficial treaties of peace and amity, entered into with other nations, by which our commerce has been extended and protected, proved fruitless experiments, and detrimental to our merchants? Was the death blow given to Nullification a failure? Was the attempt to put down the old corrupt United States Bank a failure? Was the attempt to reduce the Tariff and the taxes of the people a failure? Was arresting speculation in the public domain a failure?

The only unsuccessful experiment that now recurs to our recollection, was the Deposit Bank System, and even that, many still contend, has not failed, because it has not had a fair trial. A business flood, a devastating speculation mania, swept over the country; every body was seized with the operation epidemic, and the Deposit Banks were involved in the common ruin which ensued upon reaction, from which they, in common with most of the business community, have not yet recovered themselves. By annulling the deposit system and putting restrictions upon the banks of deposit, many yet believe that they may prove successful in future, as President Jackson and the Secretary of Treasury say they have for several years past. However this may be, whether the system is abandoned or continued—it is but one solitary exception to the general rule of successful "experiments" made by the Administration, embracing all its important measures, both noticed and unnoticed at this time, for a term of eight years. Where, we ask, are to be found the "unsuccessful experiments" and "humbugs" of the Administration for eight years so often referred to by the federalists?

Bangor Republican.

The Postmaster General has decided and the decision has been sustained, as we understand, by the Judiciary, that a newspaper sent by mail, on which there is any writing, other than a direction, is chargeable with letter postage, and the person sending it, as a newspaper merely, is liable to a fine of five dollars. It has been supposed that a paper or periodical might be directed to "A. B. with the respects of C. D." without incurring a penalty or letter postage. It seems that such a direction is not allowable. The Post Office establishment furnishes great facilities to the public, and, in order to enable it to close its rules and regulations according to law should be strictly observed. There is something mean in the endeavor to defraud it. [Exeter News Letter.]

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & HOWE are requested to make payment by the first of January next to Jeremiah Howe Esq. or their Successors and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.
JEREMIAH HOWE, Esq.
Norway, Oct. 21, 1837.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL HAS DECIDED
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ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & HOWE are requested to make payment by the first of January next to Jeremiah Howe Esq. or their Successors and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.
JEREMIAH HOWE, Esq.
Norway, Oct. 21, 1837.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this town
that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his "Old Stand" on Paris Hill. He would likewise inform them that he has received the latest fashions from London. Those who favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner. Cutting garments will be attended to at short notice.
N. B. Wanted immediately five or six apprentices.
Paris, Oct. 23, 1837.

Commissioner's Notice.
WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine claims of the creditors to the estate of

JAMES TOWN,
late of Norway in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twentieth day of October, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Daniel Town in Norway, on the third Monday of January, and the third Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

URIAH HOLT, } Commissioners,
Norway, October 27th, 1837. } 3w12

Commissioner's Notice.
WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

EBEN POOR,
late of Andover in said County, Physician, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the first day of November, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the Inn of Jonathan Virgin in Andover on the first Monday of December, 1837, and March, 1838, and second Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr., } Commissioners,
Jonathan Virgin, } 3w12
October 31, 1837.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford so much of the real estate of

SIMON BUCKNELL,
late of Hiram in the County of Oxford, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next at one o'clock P. M., unless previously disposed of at a private sale, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and Eighty-three dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, which contains about thirty acres. Sale will be on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SIMON BUCKNELL, Admr.
Hiram, Oct. 26, 1837. } 3w12

Administrator's Sale.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN,
late of Livermore in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WM. H. BRETTUN,
Livermore, Oct. 17, 1837. } 3w12

Administrator's Sale.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES H. WILKINGTON,
late of Peru, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOSEPH ADAMS,
Peru, Oct. 17, 1837. } 3w12

Administrator's Sale.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN BLAKE,
late of Brownfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

TIMOTHY GIBSON,
Brownfield, Oct. 17, 1837. } 3w12

Administrator's Sale.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ELI GROVER,
late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEONARD GROVER,
Bethel, Oct. 17, 1837. } 3w12

Administrator's Sale.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL WHITCOMB,
late of Sweden in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

FRANKLIN HOSMER,
Sweden, Oct. 17, 1837. } 3w12

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

JEREMIAH GROVER, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Grover, Jr. late of Gilead in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register. } 3w12

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

ON the petition of Samuel Merrill administrator of the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he used at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the twenty eighth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register. } 3w12

LEVI STOWELL,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.
Norway Village Feb. 20, 1837. } 17

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S
Aromatic, catarrh & Headache
SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for its moving that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Vegetable Indian Black
PLASTER.

This Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds—Pains in the Sides, Hip and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatism. It applied to the side will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsey. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy.
—Price, 25 cts. per Box.

DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
JAUNDICE ELIXIR.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.
This ELIXIR is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—Price, 25 cts. per Bottle.

All of the above just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW,
Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1837. } 111

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Isaac Flint, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of one lot of land situated in Albany, in the said County of Oxford, viz lot numbered ten in the ninth range, supposed to contain one acre and sixty acres. Said sale will be at the lot of John Hunt Esq. in Albany. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Administrator on said Estate,
By his Attorney, **URIAH HOLT,**
Norway, September 16th, 1837. } 3w12

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises on Monday the 25th day of September next, so much of the real estate of **ELIZA JEWELL** late of Waterford in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be. Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the homestead farm on which he lived, together with the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,
LEVI BROWN, Admr on said estate.
Waterford, August 22, 1837. } 3w3

Wool Growers take Notice and
save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.
Further information may be obtained by applying to J. Mayall, his Agents or hand-bills.
Wool manufactured at the halves—Satinet Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.
Gray, May 23, 1837. } 3m 44

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.
W. E. GOODNOW.

JOHN B. STACY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Dixfield, Me.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting James Sprague, Nancy Sprague his wife, and Elihu W. Sprague their son, partners of the town of Bethel, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for their support, and have made said provisions for the same, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting after this date.
Bethel, Sept. 7, 1837. } JOEL HOWE.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Joseph Smith, late of Hebron in said County, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on Saturday the eighteenth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will produce the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Five Dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of a part of the homestead farm of said deceased. Terms of sale made known at time of sale.

PEREZ T. RECORD, Admr.
Hebron, Oct. 17, 1837. } 3w11

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have given my son Benjamin Wheeler, his time until he is twenty years of age, and declare him free to trade and act for himself, and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

BENJAMIN WHEELER,
Attest—Leonard Grover.
Bethel, October 16, 1837. } 3w11

OXFORD, ss: To the Hon. Court of Common Pleas next to be held at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

THE libel and complaint of Jackson Allen, of Jay, in the County of Oxford, by Varanus Niles a Pound Keeper in said Jay, humbly shews, that he, the said Jackson Allen, at Jay, on the ninth day of January last, found the following described horse going at large in the highway near his dwelling house in said Jay, to wit—A golden liver horse supposed to be four or five years old, of a solid color, black mane and tail, with a spot of white on the end of his nose. And the same has been advertised as the law directs and no person has appeared and made claim thereto and paid the demands for which the same is holden and detained, wherefore your libellant prays the Court to decree a sale thereof as the law in such cases provides.

JACKSON ALLEN, lib.
VARANUS NILES, Pound Keeper
Jay, July the 15th, 1837.

OXFORD, ss. Received and filed in the Clerk's Office, July 16, 1837.

Attest,
Clerk's Office, October 20, 1837.

THE foregoing Libel having been duly filed in this Office the persons are hereby notified thereof, that they may appear at the Court of Common Pleas next to be held at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November next, and show cause if any they have, why the property above described should not be deemed forfeit and a sale thereof ordered.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

mental principles of all our constitutions; and that if granted at all, without the necessity of intrigue or purchase, under such restraints as shall be deemed amply sufficient to protect all, as well in the exercise of the right, as from its abuse. They believe that such an extension of privilege would be no violation of the public faith, and no infringement on chartered or vested rights, because all existing corporate bodies are included in the grant, and in no case can it be pretended that the legislative power has ever pledged its faith to any corporate body, to the exclusion of all future competition. It is such a thing as has ever been done, they do not hesitate to say that on every principle of equal rights, the act is invalidated by its intrinsic enormity.

9. The Loco-Focos believe that property and privilege are altogether different things; that general laws regulating, enforcing and protecting the rights of the one, are of far higher dignity, and much more sacred, than those only granting exclusive privileges to the few, in order to place them above the rest of their fellow creatures. The two great sources of property are labor and inheritance. He who bestows labor has a natural right to its fruits; and in all well constituted governments, every adult has a right to dispose of them as well as of the produce of his inheritance. This is the case even where the possessor has a right to the rents, and can dispose of all he saves just as he pleases.

10. With these rights, the Loco-Focos never intend to interfere. They are of the class of Equal Rights, general and universal wherever law, or morality is known, and are among the first fruits, if not the very seeds of civilization. But it is far otherwise with partial and exclusive privileges, conferred by legislative favor, folly or corruption. These, instead of securing, destroy the equal rights of property; they are infringements on the general rights of society, and of every individual, not flaunting in the borrowed plumes of chartered monopoly. They are abuses of government, and these cannot be sacred, else it would never be in the power of those who exercise the sovereignty of a state, either to redress their own wrongs, or atone for past errors as far as possible, by retracting them.

11. On these grounds the Loco-Focos assume, that charters conferring unequal privileges, and deranging the entire natural order of society, are not inviolable, but may be modified, or restrained, by the power by which they were granted. If it were not so, their errors of legislation may be fastened on the people for a stated term of years, or forever. A false step could never be retraced, and violent revolutions would be the only means left to reform abuses. In the United States, the people, alone are sovereign, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and the Loco-Focos believe that whosoever the sovereignty of a state resides, there also resides the power to remedy all those evils of which it has been itself the cause. No agents they believe, can, by a circuitous course of legislation, defraud the sovereign people of all power to mend their blunders, or remedy the mischiefs they may have occasioned.

Perceiving that I cannot sufficiently compress what I have still to say, within the reasonable limits of a newspaper article, I must beg permission to continue the subject in another communication.

LOCO FOCO.

FEDERAL GRATITUDE.

The course of the federal party in relation to the special session, and to the measures for the relief of the country which have been brought forward by the administration, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people, or too severely condemned by them. The special session was demanded by the federalists as the only measure which could afford relief, and as affording the only seasonable opportunity for the action of that body from which alone relief could come. On the commencement of the session, the federal members, without, to our knowledge, a single exception, avowed by word or deed their unalterable determination to resist every measure of relief, and to defeat, if possible, every proposition of the administration, which did not tend to the establishment of a National Bank. Going there the professed friends and representatives of the merchants, who claimed to be the greatest sufferers by the pressure, they have proved the falsity of their professions by uniformly opposing every measure calculated to afford relief.

The cry now is, Congress has adjourned without doing any thing for the people—its legislation has been for the Government alone—there can be no relief but in the incorporation of a National Bank! Every one who knows any thing of the facts, knows that the special session has been spent, almost exclusively, in legislating for the relief of the people; for the relief to the very federal merchants who are throwing every impediment in the path to a return to better times, and who are willing to break down the business interests of the country, if the present national administration can be involved in their ruins.

In spite of the efforts of their opponents, and of the tricks of those members of Congress who made it their business to embarrass and impede its legislation, the friends of the administration succeeded in carrying through five very important bills, all calculated to relieve the pressure, and all tending to inspire confidence in a speedy return to our wonted national prosperity.

First.—The act to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposit with the States. If the banks had been required to pay over the amount of this instalment, they must of necessity have collected it from their debtors—and its non-payment will add just the amount of the instalment to the ability of the Banks, to grant indulgence to their customers, and relief to the community.

Second.—The act authorizing the further postponement of the payment of duty bonds. This act affords all the relief to the merchants which could properly be granted, by giving them time to arrange their business, and power to exercise a due share of forbearance towards their creditors.

Third.—The act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposit banks. This bill, also, enables the Banks to exercise additional forbearance towards their customers.

Fourth.—An act to regulate the fees of District Attorneys. This, also, is an act for the relief of the merchants.

Fifth.—A bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes. The effect of the bill, unless its legitimate effects be defeated by the very persons for whose benefit it is intended—will be to furnish what the merchants have been so clamorous for, a medium of exchange. From the receivability of these notes in all payments to the Government, they will be current in every section of the Union, and unless hoarded by the Bank, with the avowed purpose of rendering the state of the currency at the next meeting of Congress "unsatisfactory" as it now is, must be productive of great advantage in facilitating the transaction of domestic exchange.

These are the measures which occupied the principal part of the second session. No one can say, with truth, that they are not calculated to relieve the country—and no honest man, to whatever political party he may belong, will deny that those who fought them through are deserving the sincere thanks of their immediate constituents, and of the country at large.

Eastern Argus.

Never, we venture to say, was more talent displayed in our Senate during a session, than has been manifested within the past few weeks. As important state questions have been discussed during this period as ever have, or ever can, come before the country for its decision; and they have been met and argued, *pro and con*, with consummate ability—evincing a knowledge of the science of government, the possession of logical power, of eloquence, and a readiness in debate, not surpassed, if equalled, by any deliberative assembly on the face of the globe. We speak not as a *partisan*, but as an *American*—proud of the intellectual display made by our fellow countrymen—of the erudition, deep reflection, extensive observation, and masterly reasoning, of the giant minds of the AMERICAN SENATORS of 1837.

The efforts of Wright, Buchanan, Rives, Benton, Calhoun, Hubbard, Brown, Webster, Walker, Preston, Niles, Tallmadge, Clay, and indeed, nearly every one who engaged in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill, are exhibitions of the highest mental order, and as such will reflect lasting honor upon the genius of our National Legislature.—Boston Statesman.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania says that the parties in the Legislature will stand thus—Senate, 15 democrats, 18 federalists.—House, 57 democrats 43 federalists. The Keystone, an able paper printed at Harrisburg, says—

"To show that the result of the late election, is pregnant with the highest hope to the democratic party—and with utter defeat and prostration to the federalists—we copy the result of the election in 1832, from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, a federal organ, of Oct. 18th, 1832.

In that year the federal members of Congress were elected by an aggregate majority of TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, while the aggregate majority of the democratic members, was only TEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY. The federalists elected FIFTY-SIX members of the house of representatives, while the democrats elected FORTY-FOUR; and in the following year, 1833, the democrats elected FIFTY-EIGHT members of the house of representatives, and the federalists but FORTY-TWO, making an actual change of FOURTEEN members in the short space of a single year.

Let any men compare the result of the election in 1832, with the result of the election this year, and see how great the difference is in favor of democracy now. We had then a majority of TWELVE against us, in the house of representatives—we have now probably a majority of FOURTEEN, but actually of TWELVE, in our favor. If then, in 1832, against all the difficulties that existed, we could make an actual change, from a majority of twelve to a majority of sixteen—a plain difference of TWENTY-EIGHT, in the vote of the house in our favor—what will be our increased majority next year, when we now have a majority of TWELVE or FOURTEEN in the house?

The federalists boasted in 1832, as they affect to do now, that democracy was prostrated, but it arose in one year, with renewed energy and power, and routed federalism on all sides. How much more complete will be its triumph at this time, when the party is not disheartened and defeated, but full of victory, courage, and strength! Onward, democrats! the reign of FEDERAL USURPATION is rapidly approaching its end. Next election will record the decree of JUSTICE AND OF FATE."

A letter from the collector at Pittsburg, dated the 14th instant, states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the United States Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payment by the banks in a short time.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 31, 1837.

The course pursued by the federal party during the late session of Congress must satisfy the minds of all unprejudiced men of the hypocrisy, of all their pretensions of sympathy for the sufferings of the mercantile class of the country. They apparently exult in the distress of the country, and have used their most strenuous exertions to defeat every measure that proposed relief.

During the whole of this time they have been loud in their clamors against the administration and its friends, as being the enemies of the merchants and of all who have been involved in the late pecuniary embarrassments. They must think lightly indeed of the intelligence of the people if they suppose that these clamors against the administration, and professions of regard for the interests of the country can blind men to the consequences of their acts. We have seen them oppose every measure that has been proposed for the relief of the country, even those that they had heretofore recommended. They knew well the anxious desire of the friends of the administration to afford all the relief that circumstances would admit, and this desire the federal party have used every exertion to defeat. They proposed no measures themselves because they were unwilling any should be adopted to mitigate that suffering, which gives hope and strength to the federal party. The motives by which they are actuated is apparent. They admit that distress gives them strength partly because they can impose upon the ignorant and persuade them that it is owing to the administration, and partly because those who suffer become uneasy if not desperate and are disposed to change men and measures in the hope of finding some relief. If such hypocrisy in pretension and profligacy in conduct can impose upon the people, then they possess far less discernment than we have heretofore given them credit for.

We are informed that no choice was made at the trial to elect Representatives in the districts of Hartford and Sumner, and Canton and Jay, on Monday last.

If any one doubts whether the influence of the Banks is exerted altogether on the side of the federal party let him look at the votes given in this State at the late election. Wherever there has been a falling off we believe that it may be attributed to and in most cases traced to this cause. If there have been defections from our ranks—if we find old friends cooling it may generally be found that the Bank influence has caused it. This subtle poison has been widely diffused through our State, and if our people would retain the power in their own hands they must brush themselves bottom and restrain the desperate exertions of these moneyed corporations after the absolute control of the State and National Governments.

TARIFF.

Our readers may be surprised to see this word at the head of an article at this time. That question they undoubtedly suppose has been too definitely settled to be again disturbed at present. The friends of a high tariff however appear to think otherwise. They are determined to bring about a state of things that shall compel the government to have recourse to a high tariff for the purpose of raising a revenue necessary to meet the wants of the people. They have not forgotten how favorable the national debt was to their schemes by inducing the people in their anxiety to see it paid off to submit to heavy duties. They appear to think that if they can bring about a similar state of things, the same remedy will be resorted to and they shall reap the profits. For this purpose they were anxious that the government should involve themselves in debt for the purpose of raising money to be distributed among the people. A law which provided for loaning the surplus of money in the treasury they were anxious to make the commencement of a most prodigious system for the corruption of the people. They would borrow to distribute and then impose heavy taxes in the shape of duties to pay the debt. This is another instance of the great love of the federalists for the people.

From the Maine (Saco) Democrat.

The whigs press throughout the country are chuckling heartily over what they affect to regard as symptoms of disunion in the democratic ranks. They loudly hope that the difference of opinion which prevails among the members of the party in relation to a question of high importance to the country will result in its dismemberment and enable them to ride into power upon its ruins. In this hope we believe the federalists are destined to meet with sad disappointment. It is true the democrats are divided in opinion in regard to one important measure, but on all or nearly all other measures involving the principles of the party they were never better united. Their opposition to federalism in all its phases was never more determined than at this very moment, and much, very much will be conceded before they will suffer themselves to be cut up and divided upon points of minor consequence. The question at issue is one in regard to which there may be honest differences of opinion, and the great principle of the democratic creed gives free toleration to all such differences. No man should be denounced for claiming this right which he freely yields to all others. In discussing the question the greatest forbearance should be exercised and conciliation should be the order of the day. No good can arise from angry disputations, and these should be carefully avoided. The veteran and talented editor of the Richmond Enquirer exhibits in his able discussions of the question at issue, a manly candor and independence and at the same time a spirit of courtesy and forbearance which the conductors of the democratic press would do well to imitate. The following extracts are from the last number of the Enquirer.

We invite discussion. We throw open this press to it—but, we trust, while it will be free, it will be conducted in the most liberal spirit. Why should we abuse each other, when there is so much room for variety of opinion? when there has been such an honest difference? when passion can only produce division in our party, and enable the common enemy, with a National Bank at its head, to avail themselves of our dissensions. Our own opinions are unaltered. They are the same in 1837, as they were in 1834. We shall read all the speeches we can lay our hands on, on both sides of the question—

but whilst we do not expect to change our opinions; whilst we unhesitatingly consider it a false move on the part of the Administration, we shall not denounce others for differing from us. It is a free country. The People ought to be free. Readers, are free to make up their opinions. All we shall ask of our political friends, is, to discuss boldly, but liberally—bear and forbear. No denunciation can shake our sentiments. We shall use none to change those of others. We will not break up the Republic can party. We shall do all we properly and honorably can to prevent it. We trust the same spirit of conciliation and compromise will inspire all our political brethren. We are happy to recognize the same liberal tone in so many of our fellow laborers in the Republican vineyard.

The Troy Budget, (for example) as copied by our friend of the Albany Argus, says, "We admire this evident determination of the republican party not to be dis-united by reason of an honest and disinterested difference of opinion on a subject, which, from its very nature, cannot form a permanent basis for political parties in this country."

The whigs, (says the Manhattan, N. Y. Adv.) are chuckling in the hope, that the recommendations of the President will create a division in the democratic ranks. But they grossly deceive themselves. Their anxious labors in this scheme will only serve to heal the breach—if indeed there any exists—in the democratic party. The Message itself is so dignified and conciliatory in its tone, that any republican who may honestly differ from the author on some considerations of expediency, will pause before he carries his trifling difference of opinion to such an extent, as will disturb the unity and harmony of the party. In our principles—in the immutable principles of democracy, there is not, nor can there be any division. Our end and our object is the same: but what is the best course to arrive at it? is the question and the only question. And because, forsooth, instead of rushing headlong and without reflection into a new and untried measure—a free discussion is invited and carried on, our opponents would have it that there is a division in the republican party?"

We have taken our own grounds. Until convinced of our errors, we shall maintain them.—If we shall be beaten, we shall submit, when the Sub-Treasury system becomes the howl of the land by the Voice of the People. But we shall listen to every argument, while we hold ourselves free to offer any. To show what in our opinion, is the true issue before the People—we shall submit an analysis immediately, of the several alternatives which have been offered, with their various shades and modifications—merits and demerits.—We should think it possible to adopt some system which may be really calculated to attain the advantages, and avoid the objections to all.

[From the Eastern Argus.]

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Every individual who knows any thing of the causes of the existing troubles in the financial world, knows that among the most influential and conspicuous of these causes, was a want of confidence—a general distrust, each of the other, and a disposition to resort, prematurely, to those legal steps for securing debts, which prove fatal to the debtor's credit in many instances, in which, had due indulgence been exercised, his business might have been preserved from prostration, and his creditor satisfied to the utmost farthing. A return of confidence will be the signal for a resumption of prosperous business—the millions of dollars now locked up in Banks, in the shape of private deposits, will begin to circulate, and there will be money enough to satisfy all the reasonable demands of the community—men who are entitled to credit will be able to obtain it, and the business world will again be "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Now we invite the reader to bear these self-evident and undisputed facts in mind, and then glance at the course of the two great political parties, and see which of them has done, and is still doing, the most to relieve the pressure, and to restore the condition of things which existed before it swept over the country, with an effect like that of the poison breath of the serpent—let him weigh impartially the acts of the two parties, and he cannot but decide that in this, as in every other case, the democracy constitute the true friends of the country and its interests. During the session of Congress which has just expired, the democratic members, in spite of the most skillful and energetic efforts of the opposition, carried every measure for the relief of the country, and the restoration of confidence, which reasonable men would ask—they exercised a most liberal spirit of forbearance towards the merchants, and their enactments, if suffered to have their legitimate effect, would meliorate the condition of the country to an extent which would call down the blessings of its citizens upon their heads. Now what is the course of the opposition? Does it join the administration in its laudable efforts to improve the condition of the country? No! Does it acknowledge that confidence may be restored, and business resumed? No! With a few honorable exceptions, it presses them with the false assertion that no relief has been granted—that black as is the retrospect of the past, there is nothing brighter in perspective for the future—that the administration is the oppressor of the people, and that Congress has been legislating for the "OFFICE-HOLDERS," and not for their constituents. Every word they utter is calculated to increase the scepticism of capitalists, and to induce them to hug tighter their hoarded gains—to operate upon creditors to increase their zeal in collecting and securing their debts—and in fine to keep up

that feeling of distrust which makes the meat it feeds on, and which is fatal poison to every thing like confidence, and consequently an actual bar to the blessings which follow in its train. If the federalists were half as patriotic as they profess to be, they would pursue a course diametrically opposite to the one they have chosen—they would make the most of every measure of relief, and illustrate its advantages rather than load it with unfounded objections. Instead of doing as honesty and patriotism dictate, they denounce every thing as unsatisfactory which originates with the administration, on which they pour their invectives in an unvarying stream, which shows that instead of exercising their judgment they are but gratifying their passions.

No one who examines the course of the federal party can fail to be convinced that its determination is to reap political advantage from the existing distress—and, if possible, to continue that distress, and aggravate its intensity, just so long as there is the least prospect of making it instrumental in impairing the confidence of the people in the wisdom and integrity of the administration, and in reconciling them to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States. Some of their leading men in Congress and out, have avowed, in substance, that the country shall not be permitted to enjoy relief until it will consent to charter a Bank—and no one can doubt that it is to secure that end, that the whole force of the opposition is bent on defeating the operation of those measures of relief which the democracy have carried through Congress, as it were at the point of the bayonet.

From the Eastern (Bangor) Republican.

RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE.

The great burden of the federal press has been, since the extra session of Congress commenced, that all the recommendations of the President and all the measures of Congress were for the relief of Government alone, and that the people were to be left to take care of themselves, and extricate themselves as best they might. Four bills for the immediate relief of the people have been passed.

The first was the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the deposit with the States. The federalists say this measure was for the relief alone of the Treasury, and that it would oppress the people. What are the facts? By the existing law it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a transfer to the States of about nine and one third millions of dollars on the first day of October. The means in the Treasury, from which this could be made, were in the late deposit banks and in the deferred and unpaid covered bonds for duties, and not in money in the vaults of Banks. If the transfer had been made, the banks and the merchants must have been called upon for immediate payment, to first pay the nine millions of dollars, which would have been an oppressive debt for the citizens and merchants already almost insupportable embarrassments, and then the Treasury would have been left to transfer for safe keeping.

The community, the merchants and debtors of the banks, the people in truth had the money, and not the banks themselves, and if the banks had pressed their customers and the nine millions had been divided, such policy would have been oppression. But it was not done—a relief measure was carried by the friends of the Administration, but was opposed by the unsound opposition.

Hon. SILLAS WRIGHT, of New York, in a speech delivered in the Senate, Oct. 24, 1837, over the whole ground as to the measure of relief recommended by the Finance Committee, and reported in bills. Having noticed the first, we refer to SILLAS's speech for the details, as follows:—

The second bill reported by the committee, was to authorize the extension of ten millions of dollars in value of Treasury notes; in this form to borrow upon the credit of the United States the sum of ten millions of dollars in money—and for what? To enable the Treasury to pay on its demand time to the debtor banks and merchants. The committee found the Treasury in want of means to answer the ordinary calls upon it, and that those means must be realized, either from a prompt collection of the demands due to it, or from moneys raised upon the public credit. For the reasons which induced them to recommend a postponement of the further deposit with the States, they were also induced to present this bill to the Senate, and thus, so far as the current calls upon the Treasury should require it, to interpose the public credit between the wants of the Government and the rigid collection of its dues.—Was this bill to be considered in the mere light of a care for the Government, without regard for the interests of the citizens? Who were to be affected by a prompt and rigid collection of the public dues? Not the Government, or the Treasury, but the public debtors. Who were the public debtors? The banks and the merchants immediately the borrowers from the banks and the customers of the banks substantially. And who were the borrowers from the bank and the customers of the merchants but the people of the country?

The third bill reported by the committee was to grant time to the importing merchants upon their bonds due, and to become due, for a year from the present time. The extension as presented to by the committee, and ordered by the Senate, was nine months upon each bond. Would any one question that was a relief measure to the merchants? Did any one suppose

that the relief afforded to reach no farther than the owners of the bonds? The fourth bill was sent for the acceptance of the Senate, was to grant indulgence to the payment of the duties from them to the point that those institutions forcing from the merchants received the public moneys were to be paid to the Treasury, but was to be paid to the Treasury by the Government. They were unwilling to pay the duties. And why were they unwilling to pay the duties? Because the banks had vaults, and were not demanded? No, sir, they were not; because the customers of the banks, who could not pay the duties, were not in the law establishing them. It was a mere thing of the money, what agency had the banks to fulfill on the pleasant relation of their who wants and indulgence, therefore, interest to the creditors of eventual payments, as giving them for payment. To the relief, extended customers? No.

The banks could pay, and it compelled them to collect. It was a mere thing of the money, and could it be said that they had them four, six and balance to the Treasury, and that to the profit, without regard to the public?

This was the the committee to the told that they had tests of our great care for the Government. Was the charge paid had all received the and all, six, one, nearly amount was passed by a large the connection be and that, to a great sequit was part of its predecessor, ly connected with the public Treasury.

Indeed, it was a committee knew of gress could properly the people of the e grow out of the e means of the T. amount has resided at ground and possibly exist as to may the principle d) once No such was in the action of five measures, and some that was due of that it was duty of and one third of that it might be safe-keeping; and dency had been p by the Senate, but The body did not disposition of the measure of relief the people, and it

Take, then, the sum them up la to what do they a money? The first collect nine and from the custom chments, to be true keeping. The d the public credit, of dollars, to pay ment and meet the forbearance of the public debtors? The banks and the merchants immediately the borrowers from the banks and the customers of the banks substantially. And who were the borrowers from the bank and the customers of the merchants but the people of the country?

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